

BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

Jas. D. & V. G. Babbage, Editors and Proprietors

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1897.

To Cook Mutton and Lamb.

"The flesh of mutton should be a bright red color, the fat firm and white," says Mrs. S. T. Howe, in her cooking lesson in the April Ladies' Home Journal, "select for boiling, a leg or shoulder; for roasting or baking, a loin or saddle; for broiling, the rack cut into French chops, loin chops may also be used; for stewing, the neck or upper part of the rack, and for both or soup, the neck and feet, or head. To boil a leg of mutton, wipe it carefully with a damp cloth. Heat a piece of cheesecloth thickly with flour, roll the leg in it, place it in a kettle of boiling water and boil rapidly for five minutes. Then push the kettle on the back part of the stove, where the water will be kept at a temperature of 200° Fahrenheit, cooking twenty minutes in each pound. When done remove the cloth, drain the mutton and serve with its caper sauce.

"Lamb, like mutton, should be a bright red color, with white fat; it is best when two months old. While mutton is better if hung, lamb should be used within three days after killing. The better way of cooking is to roast or bake it, and the forequarter is the choice portion. Wipe it with a damp cloth, place it in a baking pan, dust it lightly with pepper. Put a cup of water, with a teaspoonful of salt dissolved, in the bottom of the pan, and place the whole in a very quick oven. In a few moments the water will have evaporated and the bottom of the pan will be covered with dripping. Baste with this every ten minutes, taking fifteen minutes to cook for each pound. When done, remove the water and serve medium hot from beginning to end. Serve with its miltance."

Bottled Up!

It certainly is disheartening to a patient to find that the treatment he is given for a disease is more disastrous than the disease itself. In such a case, however, with the usual treatment given for diseases of the blood. Notwithstanding the great progress made in many branches of medicine, the doctors have failed miserably to find a successful treatment for blood poison, and the many diseases having their origin in the blood. They give but one kind of medicine, they know but one treatment, and whether in the form of powder, pill or liquid, the doctor's prescription is always the same—potash or mercury.

"Too much cannot be said of the harmful and disastrous effects of these drugs. The doctors are unable to rid the system of the poison, and direct their efforts toward covering up the symptoms from view. There is but one effect to be obtained from potash and mercury—they bottle up the poison and dry it up in the system, but it must be remembered that they dry up the marrow in the bones at the same time, gradually consuming the vitality. Those disgusting, egg-colored spots are but indications of worse results to follow. No sooner has the system taken on the full effects of this powerful drug than that buphenia and elasticity of the joints give place to a stiffness, followed by the racking pains of rheumatism. The form grand-

POTASH MERCURY

portant part in the Greek war of independence, and it would have been made a part of the new Hellenic kingdom if the European powers had kept their hands off, but they insisted on having their share under the Turkish rule and encouraging Turkey to retake it. After a successful battle, the Greek army was driven out of the Turkish and Egyptian territories and the Greek army was driven out of the Turkish and Egyptian territories and the Greek army was driven out of the Turkish and Egyptian territories.

ually bends, the bones ache, while deplete and helplessness prematurely take possession of the body. Under this treatment, it is but a step from vice and death to a pair of crutches. With this wreck of the system often comes falling of the hair and eczema, loss of finger nails, and decay of the bones—a condition most horrible. This is no overdrawn picture, for the world today is full of these hobbling, aching cripples. Contagious blood poison is the most horrible of all diseases, and has been appropriately called the curse of mankind. Until the discovery of S. S. S., it was incurable. It has always baffled the doctors, and it is in this disease that the evils of mercury and potash are most common, because these drugs are given in such large doses in an effort to counteract the poison. While they succeed in bottling up the poison in the system, it always breaks forth again, attacking some delicate organ, frequently the mouth and throat, filling them with eating sores. S. S. S. is the only known cure for this terrible disease. It is the name of the only disease of the blood. Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, all are given the same treatment by the physicians—mercury and potash, and the result as above set forth is always the same. We offer a remedy purely vegetable, powerful in its effect, yet harmless in every way. For the cure of S. S. S. has been curing blood diseases from the most violent to the mildest case after all other treatment failed. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and one thousand dollars are offered for proof to the contrary. It is a real blood remedy for red blood, and never fails to cure Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Cancer, or any other disease of the blood. If you have a blood disease, take a remedy which will not injure you. Beware of mercury! Don't do violence to your system. Don't get bottled up!

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THE CRETAN WAR

How It Was Finally Brought About and By Whom.

SIMPLE STATEMENT OF FACTS

The Armies, the Commanders, and the Seat of War.

The immediate cause of the war between Greece and Turkey, according to the estimate of the press, is due to the action of the Greek irregulars in penetrating Macedonia and attacking various Turkish posts, responsibility for which the Greek government avows. The latter, on the other hand, lays the blame on the Turks, who advanced into Thessaly. This resulted in a sharp conflict between bodies of the regular troops at the town of Neoson, which lies immediately under the shadow of Mount Olympus, the fabled home of the greater gods of the ancient Greeks. But it is necessary to go back much farther to understand the primary cause of this great eastern crisis. One of the last of the Turkish conquests in Europe, having been captured from the Venetians and the despotic struggle. Like Ireland, Crete was imperfectly conquered at the beginning, and the bones of discord have been kept alive in the island owing to the existence of a large minority differing in race, language and the population and long maintained in a privileged position by the ruling power. A disastrous influence was also exercised from without, for the Greeks of the mainland have always been the revolutionary element among their brethren.

Shortly after the Turkish conquests in the Balkans, the Greek irregulars, through one cause or another—it may have been compulsion, or possibly it was fear and self-interest—embraced the creed of Islam, and of course thus effectually disunited the Greek race, language and tradition. Today the Muslem Greek of Crete is to all intents and purposes a Turk and is so regarded by his Christian kinsmen. Crete, however, played an im-

portant part in the Greek war of independence, and it would have been made a part of the new Hellenic kingdom if the European powers had kept their hands off, but they insisted on having their share under the Turkish rule and encouraging Turkey to retake it. After a successful battle, the Greek army was driven out of the Turkish and Egyptian territories and the Greek army was driven out of the Turkish and Egyptian territories.

Thus the organic statute proved a failure and the island became as discontented as the rest of the empire. Another insurrection occurred in 1878, and in the fall of that year, through the mediation of England, a compact was drawn up which related the general system of the organic statute, but provided for its non-practical application. This was satisfactory to the Creteans, however, and they soon divided into two parties. Irregulars followed the system, and only one man had the courage to hold the office of civil governor for a full term. All the others were driven to resign to a crisis came in 1896. The governor considered it to be his constitutional duty to appoint a certain number of appointments on the island, and the Conservative faction took up arms and with drew to the mountains. Then the half dozen Creteans, the people became aroused and the island was plunged into civil war. In the space of a few months about 100 Christians and Muslems were murdered. Nine thousand Christians fled to the island of Rhodes, and churches were burned. Property to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth was destroyed. The insurgent Christians, however, got the worst of the war.

The Greek king became master of the situation and proclaimed martial law. The compact of 1896 was practically abandoned, and for the next five years Crete was ruled by a succession of military governors. The attention of the powers was attracted to the unhappy state of the island, and the end of 1904 the port was invaded to select a Christian named Alexander Kanthodoros Pasha as governor. He seemed to be acceptable to both Christians and Muslems. The assembly met again for the first time since the war, and peace seemed to be at hand. But these hopes were dashed, and trouble again began. First in the island, then the Christian governor was recalled, and Turkish Pasha, a Muslem, was appointed in his stead. The change seemed to displease everybody. Muslems as well as Christians were angry. The number of murders on both sides increased. Turkish showed considerable energy in punishing the Greeks in upholding the law, but the revolt continued, and disturbances were still at last summer. Greece and Constantinople were to the Christian Greeks, and the latter refused to sanction such a scheme, and the project was therefore abandoned.

A plan of reform was agreed upon by the powers last September and accepted by the Greek king. It was to be a Christian and a Muslem, who should appoint the subordinate officials, two thirds of them Christian and one third Muslem, and other reforms were agreed upon which Creteans were not carried out. Thus the present state exists, and the island is a hotbed of revolution.

with the strength of a few potent warriors are held by the fleets of the powers. The inhabitants of Crete, both Christians and Muslems, seem to approve of the annexation, and there is reason to believe that even the powers themselves do not strenuously object to it. But Russia and Germany have done all in their power to prevent it. The alternative offered is a measure of autonomy. At the beginning of the year that would probably have been accepted. Now it is regarded with suspicion, as a mere ruse of the powers to throw Crete back under unbridled Turkish rule.

The Turkish commander is one Esham Pasha. He saw service in the Russo-Turkish war as a colonel and brigade commander, but he has had no experience in the leadership of a large army. Prince Constantine, the commander-in-chief of the Greek army, has a military training which is partly that of the academy and drill ground, and there seems to be no general opinion that he who has had a different experience in the Russo-Turkish war is a far larger than the Greek forces, and there is reason to expect that the latter may get the worst of it at the onset. The Greeks, however, have the best reason to look for efficient help from their large body of irregulars, which have been pouring into Macedonia and Epirus. From this source the tide of uprising against Turkish rule promises to swell into a great volume. Other elements that favor the Greeks are the fact that the fighting will be in Hellenic territory, which the Greeks know thoroughly, and the whole of the nation is on fire with passionate enthusiasm.

All that the great powers can do at present is to look on and localize the conflict as far as it is possible. But the issue is not merely that of Turkey and Greece, nor the question merely of the government of Crete. A war between Turkey, all of whose traditions are despotic, and Greece, all of whose traditions are liberty, may easily involve before it be completed all Europe in a war between absolutism and democracy. It may result in an uprising throughout Europe until every government of Russia is revolutionized and make liberalism dominant from the Mediterranean to the Baltic.

The accompanying map gives a good general idea of the country in the neighborhood of the Greek-Turkish frontier, where the hostile armies confront one another. It is especially useful to show the geographical relations of Athens and the present region of conflict. The frontier extends from the Isonas sea at the Gulf of Arta, on the west, to the Gulf of Salonika, near Mount Olympus, the sea-fort of the old Greek cities, on the east. In moving the Greek troops to the north they were confronted by a shipboard at the

Piræus, the port of Athens, and across down the Gulf of Arta to the Isonas sea, and then north to the port of Salonika, known as Volo. This port is connected with Larissa by rail, and a few hours after landing the troops were at Larissa, and present headquarters of the Greek army at the front. The Turkish city of Salonika has been the gathering place of the Turkish forces. Salonika is at the head of the Gulf of Salonika, 60 miles from the town of Eleusina in Macedonia. Eleusina is the headquarters of the Turkish forces in Macedonia. The Turkish troops have reached this town and other points along the Turkish military front for two weeks. A part of them have gone west by rail to Verria from Salonika and then marched south to Eleusina, a distance of 40 miles.

For some weeks the Turks have had a very considerable army all along the frontier from Eleusina to Jannina, with other forces on the Gulf of Arta. The Turks have also sent a part of the troops they concentrated at Larissa across the frontier from Neoson, south of Mount Olympus, to the western border of Thessaly. At Crete in Macedonia the Turks have had a small division, including infantry, cavalry and artillery, under the command of Haki Pasha. The Greek insurgents pushed northward in safety to Verria before they were beaten back.

The most serious danger to the Greeks with ranges of hills. In no other part of Greece could troops be so easily maneuvered over so large a territory. Macedonia and Albania, on the Turkish side of the border, on the contrary, are extremely mountainous. As compared with Thessaly, the Turks have in their frontier territory a far greater number of mountain points that are not difficult to defend.

The main difficulty with all this territory on both sides of the border, from a military point of view, is the entire lack of good roads. Many of the roads affording the only means of transit are mere bridle paths, and all the roads are narrow and in bad condition. The powers are plainly in alliance with Turkey in this crisis, but the animosity and sympathy of the people are largely in favor of Greece. This latter ally should not be despised.

Good Roads Delayed. There is to be no road legislation in New York this year. In spite of all hearings and arguments the country members are opposed to any change. Their fathers carried the great to-morrow on horseback and they are willing to do the same. They say the roads are all right in good weather and when the weather is bad it is best not to travel. The bill had been arranged that placed half the cost of road improvement on the state, 15 per cent on the county and 15 per cent on the locality benefited. It reduced the cost to districts to less than that attending the old "pachman" system. But it is not good and as the result the cost of decent roads will be put off another session—New York Journal.

Moving From Good Roads. The first county good roads league in the United States was organized at Scranton recently. The name of the association is the Lackawanna County Good Roads League, and it will be a branch of the National Association of Good Roads Leagues of the United States, which was organized by the department of agriculture.

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NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of George M. Young, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, properly proved, to the undersigned, at his office, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on or before the 1st day of May, 1897.

J. M. LAMAR, Attorney.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Robert F. Whitfield, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, properly proved, to the undersigned, at his office, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on or before the 1st day of May, 1897.

ALAN M. WHITE, Attorney.

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